REMARKS

Claims 1-21 are pending in the above-identified application, and all of these claims stand rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Rodriquez (USP 6,704,034) and/or Chui et a (USP 6,407,747).

In the current paper, Claims 1, 6, 7, 10, 14, and 18 are amended. Claims 2-5, 8, 9, 11-13, 15-17 and 19-21 remain as filed. No new matter is entered. Reconsideration is requested.

Rejections over Rodriquez

Claims 1-4, 11, 14-15 and 18-21 stand rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Rodriquez.

Claims 1-4

Claim 1 is amended herein to recite (in pertinent part):

> ...identifying a selected region including a portion of a first image adjacent to a cursor in the GUI, wherein the selected region having a predetermined height and width that is independent of a position of the cursor in the GUI...

Support for the amendment to Claim 1 is found, for example, in paragraphs 0028 and 0033 (e.g., Figs. 6(A) to 6(D)) of Applicant's specification.

As amended, Claim 1 is distinguished over Rodriguez at least because Rodriquez fails to teach or suggest that Rodriquez's magnified region has "a predetermined height and width that is independent of a position of the cursor in the GUI". Instead, the size of magnified regions displayed according to Rodriquez is determined by the

object type identified by a pointer (see Abstract, and Figs. 3A, 3C, 3E and 3F, which are copied below for reference):

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method and apparatus in a data processing system for presenting a set of objects within the data processing system. Responsive to detecting movement of a pointer over an object within the set of objects, an object type is identified for the object. Presentation of the object is then magnified based on the object type.

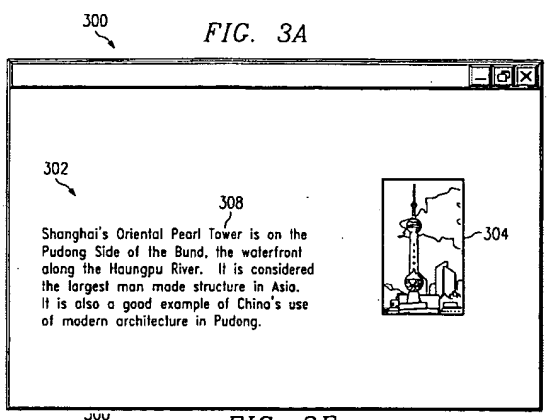


FIG. 3A

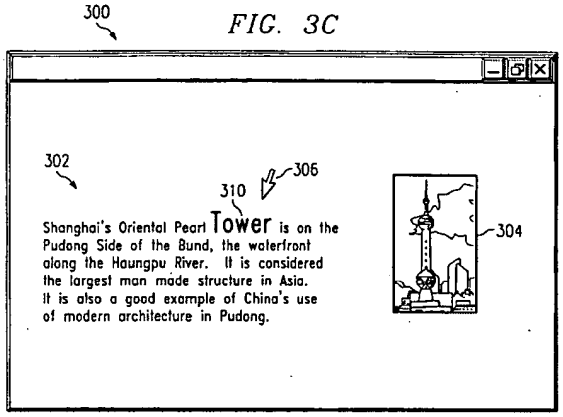


FIG. 3C

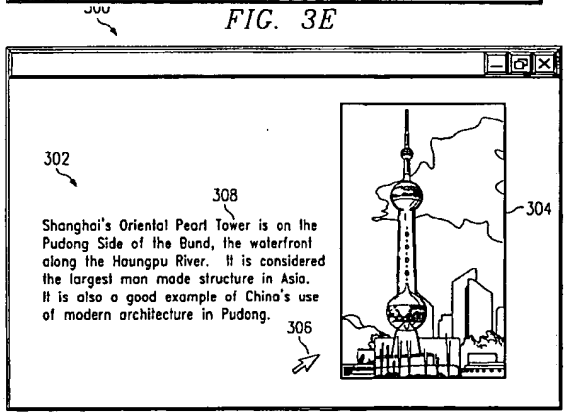


FIG. 3E

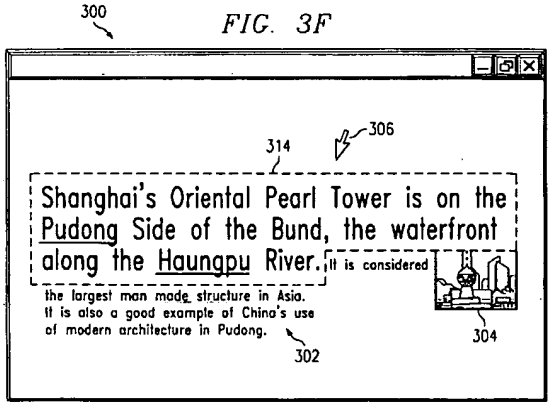


FIG. 3F

Because Rodriquez's magnified region is determined by the object located adjacent to the pointer, and because Rodriquez's figures clearly show that the size of the magnified region changes depending on the position of pointer 306, Rodriquez clearly fails to teach or suggest a "selected region having a predetermined height and width that is independent of a position of the cursor in the

GUI", as recited in amended Claim 1.

Claims 2-4 are dependent from Claim 1, and are distinguished over Rodriguez for at least the reasons provided above with reference to Claim 1. Note that Claim 2 is amended for clarity--no new matter is entered.

Claims 14-15

Claim 14 is amended herein to recite (in pertinent part):

> ...superimposing the magnified image between the background image and the cursor such that the cursor is located directly over both the first selected point of the background image and the second selected point of the magnified image and such that the cursor masks a portion of the magnified image...

Support for the amendment to Claim 14 is found, for example, in Applicant's Figs. 3 and 6(A) (copied below for reference), which clearly shows that cursors 330/630 are superimposed over magnified regions 320/620 such that, for example, cursor 630 masks a portion of the magnified "LINK 3" in Fig. 6(A). The benefit of this feature is described,

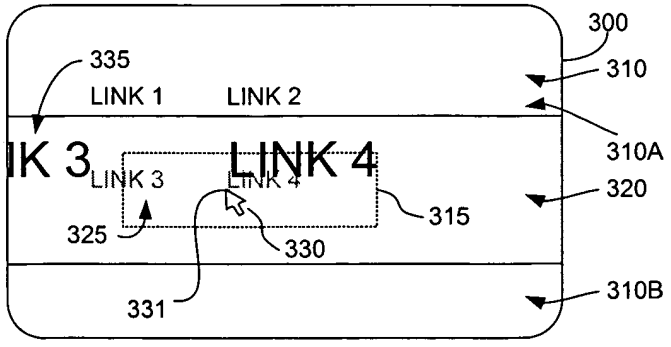


FIG. 3

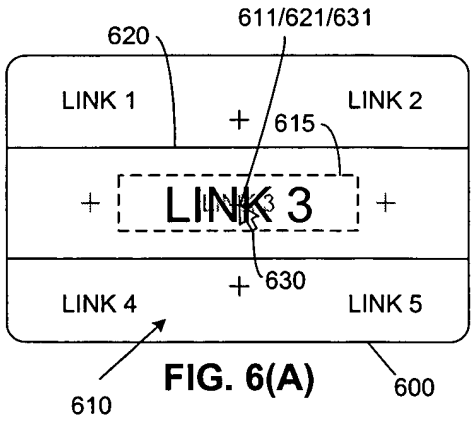


FIG. 6(A)

for example, in paragraph 0018 of Applicant's specification:

> **[0018]** According to another aspect of the present invention, cursor position data, which is typically utilized by a GUI to position cursor 330 on display 300, is also used to determine the position and content of magnified image 320. Specifically, cursor 330 is positioned by a user via an input device (e.g., a mouse or trackball) to a desired cursor position 331. Cursor position data stored in the video memory of the Internet appliance indicates cursor position 331 at a given time. According to the present invention, the cursor position data indicating cursor position 331 is utilized to position according to the formulations provided below such that a point on magnified image 320 coincides with a point on original background image 310, which in turn coincides with cursor position 331. By modifying magnified image 320 such that the points coincide with cursor position 331, a user is able to utilize the magnification tool of the present invention to precisely position cursor 330 over selected regions of original background image 310 that they are enlarged (magnified) for easy identification. As a result, if selected region 315 includes interface elements such as hyperlinks, then those interface elements are visible to be selected (clicked upon) within magnified region 320. These features are explained further below.

As amended, Claim 14 is distinguished over Rodriguez at least because Rodriquez fails to teach or suggest that Rodriquez's pointer "masks a portion of the magnified image", as recited in Claim 14. For example, as shown in Rodriquez's Figs. 3A, 3C, 3E and 3F (copied above on page 9 of this paper), in each instance pointer 306 is located "over" (in a vertical sense) a magnified object, but does not appear superimposed on the magnified object such that the pointer "masks a portion of the magnified image", as recited in Claim 14. Further, Rodriguez neither teaches

nor suggests a benefit associated with superimposing pointer 306 over a magnified region for purposes of aiding selection of an interface element such as a hyperlink. Therefore, it would not have been obvious to modify Rodriguez to produce the method recited in amended Claim 14.

Claim 15 are dependent from Claim 14, and is distinguished over Rodriguez for at least the reasons provided above with reference to Claim 14.

Claims 18-21

Similar to Claim 14, Claim 18 is amended herein to recite (in pertinent part):

> ...means for superimposing the cursor over the magnified image to form a second image such that the cursor masks a portion of the magnified image...

Support for and the benefit of the amendment to Claim 18 are substantially the same as provided above with reference to Claim 14, and Claim 18 is believed to be patentable over Rodriguez for reasons similar to those provided above with reference to Claim 14.

Claims 19-21 are dependent from Claim 18, and are distinguished over Rodriguez for at least the reasons provided above with reference to Claim 18. Note that Claim 19 is amended for clarity--no new matter is entered.

Rejections over Rodriquez in view of Chui

Claims 5-10, 12-13 and 16-17 stand rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Rodriquez in view of Chui.

Claims 5-9

Claims 5-9 are dependent from Claim 1, and are distinguished over Rodriguez for at least the reasons provided above with reference to Claim 1. Further, it would not have been obvious to combine the teachings of Rodriguez with Chui to produce the method of Claim 1 because the image portion magnified by Chui's approach does not appear to be object-based, as required by Rodriguez.

Claims 10, 12 and 13

Similar to Claim 14 and 18, Claim 10 is amended herein to recite (in pertinent part):

> ...superimposing the cursor over the magnified image such that the cursor masks a portion of the magnified image...

Support for and the benefit of the amendment to Claim 10 are substantially the same as provided above with reference to Claim 14, and Claim 10 is believed to be patentable over Rodriguez for reasons similar to those provided above with reference to Claim 14. Further, Chui fails to overcome the deficiencies of Rodriquez that are mentioned above. Therefore, it would have been neither possible nor obvious to combine the teachings of Rodriguez and Chui to produce the method recited in Claim 10.

Claims 12 and 13 are dependent from Claim 10, and are distinguished over Rodriguez for at least the reasons

provided above with reference to Claim 10.

Claims 16 and 17

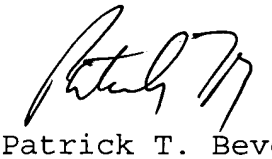
Claims 16 and 17 are dependent from Claim 14, and are distinguished over Rodriguez for at least the reasons provided above with reference to Claim 14. Further, Chui fails to overcome the deficiencies of Rodriquez that are mentioned above. Therefore, it would have been neither possible nor obvious to combine the teachings of Rodriguez and Chui to produce the method recited in Claims 16 and 17.

For the above reasons Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections under 35 USC 103.

CONCLUSION

Claims 1-21 are pending in the present Application. Reconsideration and allowance Claims 1-21 is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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12/30/2005 Rebecca A. Baumann
Date Signature: Rebecca A. Baumann